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These are the four main components of our Hazard Communication Program.



- Material Safety Data
 Sheets
- Labeling
- Training
- Written Program

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Purpose of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard



To ensure that employers and employees know about work hazards and how to protect themselves so that the incidence of illnesses and injuries due to hazardous chemicals is reduced.

Hazard Communication Program

Program

Container Labeling



Material Safety Data Sheet

-	MSDS	_
		_

Employer Responsibilities



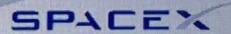
- Identify and list hazardous chemicals in their workplaces
- Obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs)
- Implement a written HazCom program
- Communicate hazard information to employees through labels, MSDSs, and formal training programs

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The list of hazardous chemicals here can be found in the Table of Contents in our big blue MSDS books as well as in our online archive. All products that arrive at our facility should have the MSDS with it. If it does not, please contact the EHS Department. It is also vital that for those of you that can, and do, order chemicals, is to ensure that the included MSDS is promptly passed on to the EHS Department for entry into our MSDS archives. This is key to staying safe and in compliance.

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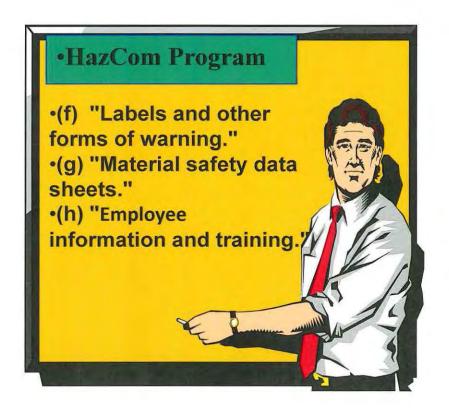
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Why is a written program required?



- Ensures that all employers receive the information they need to inform and train their employees
- Provides necessary hazard information to employees





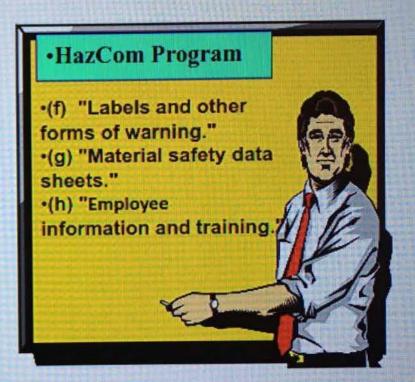
Why is a written program required?

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The written program provides the foundation our Hazard Communication Program.



- Ensures that all employers receive the information they need to inform and train their employees
- Provides necessary hazard information to employees



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Written HazCom Program Requirements



- Describes container labeling, MSDSs, and employee training for each workplace
- List of the hazardous chemicals
- Make available information regarding hazards and protective measures to other employers onsite

How can workplace hazards be minimized?



- The first step in minimizing workplace hazards is to perform a thorough hazard assessment
- Employers can rely on the evaluations performed by the manufacturers or importers to establish the hazards of the chemicals they use
 - This information is obtained from MSDSs and labels

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How can workplace hazards

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Chemical manufacturers and importers must review scientific evidence on the hazards of chemicals they produce or import and report findings to their employees and to employers who distribute or use their products.



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How Must Chemicals be Labeled?



Each container of hazardous chemicals entering the workplace must be labeled or marked with:

- Identity of the chemical*
- Appropriate hazard warnings*
- Name and address of the responsible party (manufacturer or distributor)
- *Required on secondary container label





Labeled? Presenter

Chemical manufacturers and importers must convey the hazard information to downstream employers by means of labels on containers and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). Language used on the warning label does not have to be identical to that on the MSDS.

A secondary container is a container that is filled from a larger, primary container such as a 55 gallon Acetone drum for example. The secondary container label does not need the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor, just the name of the chemical and it's primary hazard.

Consumer products having labels meeting requirements of the Consumer Product Safety Act do not have to have additional labeling under the HazCom Standard.

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hemical* ard warnings* ess of the y (manufacturer

ndary container





label

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Container Labeling in the Workplace



- The hazard warning can be any type of message, picture, or symbol that provides information on the hazards of the chemical(s)
- Labels must be legible, in English(plus other languages, if desired), and prominently displayed



Material Safety Data Sheet

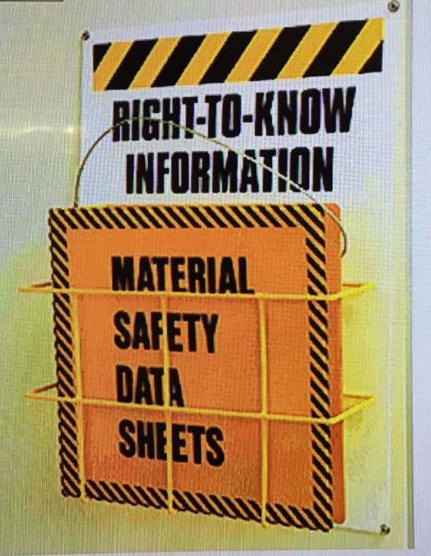




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A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is one of the most critical components of our Hazard Communication program. Sheet

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Material Safety Data Sheets



Prepared by the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer and describe:

- Identity of hazardous chemicals
- Physical hazards, such as fire and explosion
- Health hazards, such as signs of exposure
- Routes of exposure
- Precautions for safe handling and use
- Emergency and first-aid procedures
- Control measures

Sheets

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Chemical manufacturers and importers must develop an MSDS for each hazardous chemical they produce or import, and must provide the MSDS at the time of the initial shipment to a downstream distributor or user. Distributors also emical manufacturer, must ensure that downstream employers are similarly provided an MSDS.

The MSDSs must be updated by the chemical manufacturer or importer within three months of learning of "new or significant information" regarding the chemical's hazard potential.

OSHA does not require that MSDSs be provided to purchasers of household consumer products (such as "windex" and "white-out") when the products are used in the workplace in the same manner that a consumer would use them, i.e.: where the duration and frequency of use (and therefore exposure) is not greater than what the typical consumer would experience. Employees who are required to work with hazardous chemicals in a greater duration and frequency of exposure than a normal consumer have a right to know about the properties of those hazardous chemicals.



rter and describe:

dous chemicals such as fire and explosion such as signs of exposure ure afe handling and use irst-aid procedures

Material Safety Data Sheets



- Must be in English and include information regarding the specific chemical identity and common names
- Must provide information about the:
 - Physical and chemical characteristics
 - Health effects
 - Exposure limits
 - Carcinogenicity (cancer-causing)
 - Identification (name, address, and telephone number) of the organization responsible for preparing the sheet
- Must be readily accessible to employees in their work area during all work shifts

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ıa Sheets

Our MSDS's are always available in our online archive as well as in the big blue MSDS books in the kitchen area.



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Material Safety Data Sheets



- MSDS's have no prescribed format
- If no MSDS has been received for a hazardous chemical, employer must contact the supplier, manufacturer, or importer to obtain one and maintain a record of the contact

Material Safety Data Sheet May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910,1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements. IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)		U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Non-Mandatory Form) Form Approved OMB No. 1218–0072				
		Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that				
Section I						
Manufacturer's Name		Emergency Telephone Number				
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)		Telephone Number for Information				
		Date Prepared				
		Signature of Preparer (optional)				
Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Idea	ntity Information	1				
Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity;	Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (options	
Section III — Physical/Chemical Charac	teristics					
Section III — Physical/Chemical Charac Boiling Point	steristics	Specific Gravity	H ₂ O = 1)	# ************************************		
	teristics	Specific Gravity Metting Point	H ₂ O = 1)	## = \$\text{V}^{-1}		
Boiling Point	teristics	1				
Boiling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	teristics	Meting Point Evaporation Rate				
Boiling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	teristics	Meting Point Evaporation Rate		## W1		
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Bolling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Dentity (AIR = 1) Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor		Meting Point Evaporation Rate	ŋ	Léi.	UEL	
Bolling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazan		Meting Point Evaporation Rate (Buryl Acetae =	ŋ	Léi	UEL	
Bolling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazan Flash Point (Method Used)		Meting Point Evaporation Rate (Buryl Acetae =	ŋ	LEL	UEL.	
Bolling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazan Flash Point (Method Used) Extinguishing Medie		Meting Point Evaporation Rate (Buryl Acetae =	ŋ	LEL	UEL	
Boiling Point Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.) Vapor Density (AIR = 1) Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazan Flash Point (Method Used) Extinguishing Medie Special Fire Fighting Procedures		Meting Point Evaporation Rate (Buryl Acetae =	ŋ	Lei	UEL	

MSDS - Trade Secrets



- A "trade secret" is something that gives an employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know about the trade secret or who do not use it
- Includes the chemical name, the Chemical Abstracts Services (CAS) Registry Number, or any other specific information that reveals the precise designation

MSDS - Trade Secrets



- It does not extend to PELs or TLVs
 - If the hazardous chemical or a component thereof has a PEL or TLV, this must be reflected on the MSDS
- Limited disclosure of trade secrets to health professionals who are furnishing medical or other occupational health services to exposed employees, employees and their designated representatives, under specified conditions of need and confidentiality

MSDS - Trade Secrets



Disclosure in a Medical Emergency

- The chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer must immediately disclose the specific chemical identity of a hazardous chemical to a treating physician or nurse when the information is needed for proper emergency or first-aid treatment
- As soon as circumstances permit, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer may obtain a written statement of need and a confidentiality agreement

Training



Training is required for employees who are exposed to hazardous chemicals in their work area:

- At the time of initial assignment
- Whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area



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Managers, in conjunction with the EHS
Department, will ensure that all of their
employees are trained in the safe use of all
hazardous substances introduced into their
workplace.



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- At the time of initial assignment
- Whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area



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What training is needed to protect workers?

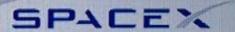


- Explanation of the HazCom program, including information on labels, MSDSs, and how to obtain and use available hazard information
- Hazards of chemicals
- Protective measures such as engineering controls, work practices, and the use of PPE
- How to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical (using monitoring devices, observation, or smell)

What training is needed to

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The MSDS is the primary source for hazard communication training. In it you will find information on the hazards of chemicals, what Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required to keep you safe, what sort of work practices should be used, how to detect the presence of the chemical and what to do in the event of a leak or spill.



HazCom program, including
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rd information

- Hazards of chemicals
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Proposition 65



- Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act added to Hazard Communication in 1991
- Requires the governor to publish a list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or reproductive harm

Proposition 65



List of chemicals may be found at the California
 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's website:

www.oehha.ca.gov

 Full text of Prop 65 is in T22CCR, Section 12000 et seq.

Proposition 65



WARNING

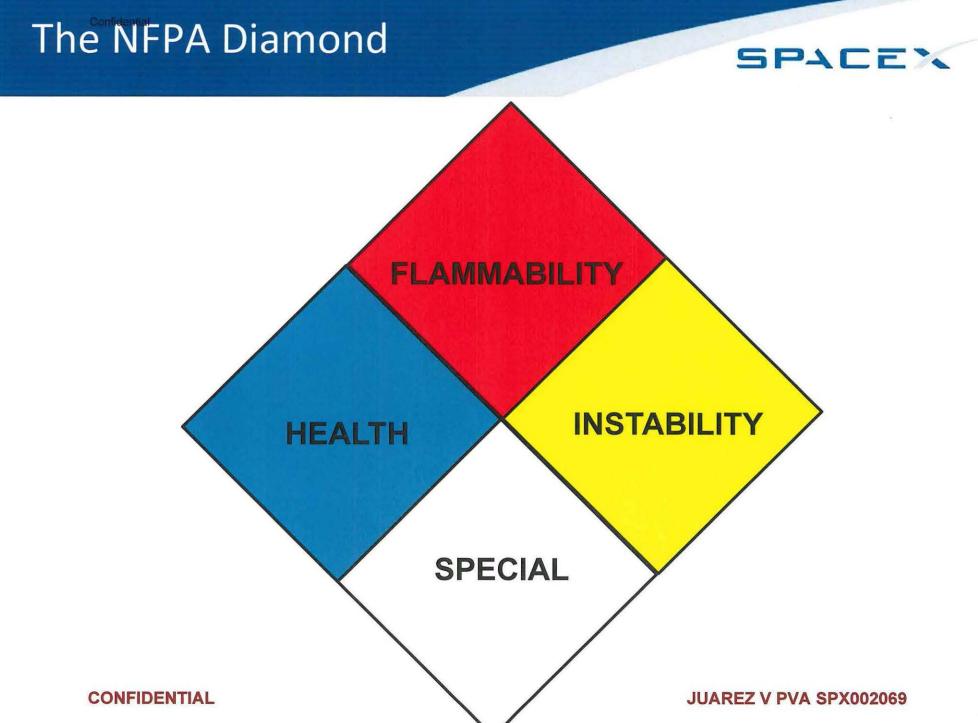
THIS AREA CONTAINS CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER AND BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.

NFPA 704 Rating System



- NFPA National Fire Protection Agency
 - Writes many standards incorporated by OSHA
- Applicable to us here at Spacex since we use and store hazardous materials

Different from Department of Transportation designations



Where Are They Here?



- On the corners of the main building where the driveways enter the complex.
- On the outside of the various enclosed work areas inside the building.
- On some chemical labels where the diamond does represent the chemical hazards inside.

An Example SPACEX CONFIDENTIAL **JUAREZ V PVA SPX002071**

Other Important Labels



- Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - 9 hazard classes
 - Specific colors and designs
 - You see them around here





Summary



- OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard is based on a simple concept - that employees have both a need and a right to know the hazards and identities of the chemicals they are exposed to when working
- Employees also need to know what protective measures are available to prevent adverse effects from occurring

The Future . . .



		ses		
	 Oxidizers 	 Flammables Self Reactives Pyrophorics Self-Heating Emits Flammable Gas Organic Peroxides 	 Explosives Self Reactives Organic Peroxides 	
	Acute toxicity (severe)	■ Corrosives	■ Gases Under Pressure	
	Acute toxicity (Severe)	*** COITOSIVES	Gasta Grider Fressure	
CONFID	 Carcinogen Respiratory Sensitizer Reproductive Toxicity Target Organ Toxicity ENTIALL Aspiration Toxicity 	 Environmental Toxicity 	 Irritant Dermal Sensitizer Acute toxicity (harmful) Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tractuarez V PVA SPX002 Irritation 	2074

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on August 27, 2018, a true and correct copy of DECLARATION OF GREGORY E. MAXWELL IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT PRECISION VALVE & AUTOMATION, INC.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT has been served via ECF upon all counsel of record in the Court's electronic filing system.

> /s/ Jerry Dumlao By:

1255 Powell St. Emeryville, CA 94608

Becherer

Kannett & Schweitzer

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